Call of Florida Stirs Up Plumb of Kanea About the Southern "Swamp Lands" Frauds-The Mouse Spends the Entire Bay Blacussing the Silect Defalcation-Analysing Some Fine Shades of Virtue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- Among the bills reported from committees in the Senate and placed on the calendar were the following: To declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production; authorizing the purchase of a site for a building for the Supreme Court; for the erection of a bronze statue of Spencer F. Baird, late Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Edmunds, in introducing a bill to establish a hospital and home for inebriates in the District of Columbia, said that he felt safe in saying that the idea was very earnestly favored by at least nine-tenths of the people of the District. He hoped that the District Committee would give the bill very early attention.

Mr. Ingalls. Chairman of the District Com-mittee, said that the Committee had reported a similar bill at the last session, and he assured the Senator from Vermont that the matter would receive early and careful consideration. Mr. Edmunds said that he did not mean to imply by his remarks any want of interest on the part of the committee. What he had said was intended more for the Senate than for the

Among other bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were two for public buildings at Allegheny. Pa. (\$250,000), and at

Boaver Falls, Pa. (\$50,000).

Mr. George offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of reducing the penal bonds required manufacturers of cigars in all cases, or at least where the manufacture is carried on by the manual labor of the manufacturer. He read a letter from some eigarmakers in Berks

law, as it bore very hard on them and helped to crowd them out of the business, all for its benefit of the large manufacturers. The resolution and letter were referred to the Finance Committee.

The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Call in relation to the claims of Florida under the swamp land grant and in relation to the alleged unlawful selections of lands in Florida were taken up, and Mr. Call addressed the Benate upon them. The burden of his remarks was that lands which were not swamp and overflowed, but which were it for cultivation, had been selected under the Swamp 1.and act, to the injury of the people's rights. He asserted that 200,000,000 of acres had been selected and approved, in all the States, as awamp and overflowed lands, white everybody knew that no such extent of territory—as large as Europe—consisted of swamp and overflowed lands. This was a fraud upon the people of the United States, for whom the public lands should be held as a sacred heritage. Of the 16,000,000 acres which had passed in Florida under the Swamp and Overflowed Lands act, be asserted that 11,000,000 were high and dry.

Mr. Plumb replied to Mr. Call. He said that the United States had granted about 40,000,000 acres which had passed in Florida under the Swamp and Overflowed Lands act, be asserted that 11,000,000 were high and dry.

Mr. Plumb replied to Mr. Call. He said that the United States had granted about 40,000,000 acres, and more than one-half of the lands within its limits. The State contained about 40,000,000 acres, and more than one-half of the lands within its limits. The State for various purposes. Every single acre of lands og granted had been granted as swamp, and overflowed lands. The Senator Mr. Call in had just ried the Senato of Florida. Some sixteen or eighteen million acres had been granted as swamp, and overflowed lands. The Senator Mr. Call in held had seld here of the was law the head seld here of the was law term in the lands with the senator was the derivation of the Senator flow of the senator sho

ing the little of these boodlers against the reace and repose of the entire country? What object has he in attacking me. In common with the boodlers who have profited by these frauds? I am not afraid to canvans Fjorids or Kansas with the Senator on that question. My position is well known in relation to it in the State are as honorable and as able as the Senator from Kansas. By their aide he would sink into insignificance. The statements of the Senator in relation to their violation of trust are entirely untrue; and as ing the title of these boodlers against

aide he would sink into insignificance. The statements of the Senator in relation to their violation of trust are entirely untrue; and as Chairman of the Committee on Public Landa. Which has jurisdiction over the matter, he should be ashamed not to be befor informed is regard to the special circumstances. It is diareputable to the benate that it should have as Chairman of that committee a Senator who not only defends the interests of the boodlers, but shows his ignorance of the subject specially committed to him. He has his place well by the side of those who have drawn those enormous profits from a misinterpretation of the law. With an audacious assumption of superfority on his part, he sneaks of Senators as not being suited to their places, as not being suited to their places, as not being entitled to respect, and yet the Senator exhibits himself as entirely ignorant of the facts. Let me teach him a little lesson. I will not try to teach him propriety. I care not for his language, or his assumption, or his demeanor; but, as a Senator, let me seek to teach-him a little knowledge about the law. Having made a statement as to the grants to Florida for railroad purposes and under the Swamp Land law, Mr. Call proceeded: "I have not any reputation among the people of my what of having sympathy withthose who commit wrong and error in the performance of a public duty. If the things he says were true, and if I were as bad a man as he is, as vain a man as he is, see vain a man as he is, see vain a man as he is. public duty. If the things he says were true, and if I were as had a man as he is, as weak a man as he is, as weak a man as he is, as vain a man as he is—even if I were all that he is himself and all that he says I am—still it would remain true that a large number of people have been deprived of their rights on these lands. The only interest that can be promoted by denying those rights is not that of the people of the United States, not the interest of purity and honesty and justice, but the interest of purity and honesty and justice, but the interest of the few men who have made and are to make anormous prolits out of the improper execution of the laws. The State of Florida is the equal of any other State. Its representatives are the equals of the representatives are the equals of the representatives of other States. I should scorn myself with initnite scorn II I came down to the level of the manhood and character of the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. Dolph, as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, made an explanation and justification of the action of that Committee in the last Congress in respect to a resolution of Mr. Call's on the same subject, and Mr. Call discislenced having made or attempted to make the slightest imputation on that committee.

Without action on the resolution of executive business, and at 4 o'cleek adjourned.

The Mouse of Representatives, Mr. McKinley of Ohio from the Committee

on Ways and Means reported back the bill to plify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue. It was ordered printed and recommitted, and Mr. McKinley stated that he hoped to call it up during the present week. In reporting back the bill the Committee on Ways and Means says: The object, of this bill is to simplify the methods of

business at the Custom Houses, to obtain uniformity in appraisaments and in the assessment of rates of duty, to prevent frauds, and to secure a thorough and impartial anforcement of the customs and tariff laws.

Mr. Perkins of Kansas moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill to provide for town site entries of lands in Oklahoma. This was antagonized by Mr. Adams of Illinois, who wished the House to-consider the Silcott matter, and the motion was defeated 65 to 97. Mr. Bland of Missouri demanded tellers, delaring that a matter involving the interests of 100,000 people should be considered prior to one which involved only the individual interests of mem-bers. But the friends of the Oklahoma bill were againg defeated 96 to 108, and Mr. Adams called up the filcott report, accompanied by a

bill appropriating \$75,000 to reimburse mem-

bill appropriating \$73,000 to reimburse members for losses incurred through the Silcott defalcation.

Mr. Adams argued in favor of the bill, helding that the Sergeant-at-Arms was a public officer, charged, first by customs, and afterward by sanction of law, with the duty of disbursing the salaries of members. He referred to the defalcation which occurred in the Twenty-Second Congress, and called attention to the inet that the House at that time voted to reimburse the members out of the contingent fund. The real question presenting itself now, was not a question of technical right or technical wrong. It was a question whether members were in some way to biame for signing their receipts, whether the Government had lost money by reason of their fault, and whether they should forfeit their money on account of that fault. The new members had signed the receipts before they had any legislative power to change the law. The certificates were presented to them and they were requested to sign them in order to get their salaries. If any member had protested against signing the certificate he must go without his salary. The new member was in no wise to blame and he could not see how an old member could vore against an appropriation to pay the new members what they were entitled to. If an old member feit himself to blame his only course was to vote for the appropriation and afterward determine between himself and his conscience whether he would receive the money himself.

Mr. Butterworth inquired whether any member believed that the Sergeant-st-Arms was nice versional agent.

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Mr. Adams thought that there was no such member. No one believed that he had made the Sergeant-at-Arms his personal agent, though some might believe that by a technical rule of law the Sergeant-at-Arms was constituted the agent of the members.

Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina advocated the adoution of his bill permitting members to bring suit in the Court of Claims for the recovery of their salaries, and opposed the bill of the majority because he could find no statute declaring the Sergeant-at-Arms to be a disbursing officer.

He quoted from a speech made by Mr. Garfield in the Porty-sixth Congress, in which that gentleman said:

Now, the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House is not a dispured.

field in the Forty-state consequence of the House is not a disportation and in the House is not a disportant of the United States. He is only our egent, and if he should be rebbed of or should make away with the money in his possession we as members, would have no recourse whatever, for the Treasurer of the United States helds our receipts. The only way in the world that we could have any recourse at all would be by getting Congress to appropriate enough money to pay us over again what we had already put his the hands of our agent, and what our agent had either lost

read a letter from some cigarmakers in Berks county. Pa., asking him to urge that change of law, as it bore very hard on them and helped to crowd them out of the business, all for the benefit of the large manufacturers. The resolution and letter were referred to the Finance Committee.

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would be no remety under to general law, but the House would be obliged, in equity and justice, to resort to some special act, such as it was now resorting to.

Mr. Hemphill said that gentlemen could construct he language for themselves. Congress had utterly failed, though the matter had been called to its attention by report after report of the United States Treasurer, to make any provision for the protection of the Government in case there was a defalcation. A plain duty had rested on Congress to provide that money taken from the Treasuryishould be safely guarded, and it had not performed that duty. There was about \$8,000 or private money on deposit in the Bergeant-at-Arms's office. Surely, no one would hold that that officer was a disbursing officer, so far as that money was concerned; and he thought that the House should not appropriate public money to pay private debts. If the House was going to appropriate money to pay members' salaries, it ought to be able to tell the amount due, and until it was ascertained how much of the money left in the fale was applicable to the payment of private debts, it could not tell how much was necessary to pay the sallaries. The committee could not ascertain positively what money Sileatt had taken away with him, whether it was all public money or whether some of it was private lunds.

Mr. Butterworth—That is a question between Mr. Silcott and the Government. What we want is what is due us, [Laughter.]

Mr. Butterworth—And when a member is afraid to vote himself what is due him, may not the Government is a due him, may not the Government is a due him, may not the Government eleil at little anxious in the presence of moral cowardice of that character? (Laughter.)

Mr. Hemphill—There will be pleaty of op-

hresence of interest of the plenty of op-laughter.

Mr. Hemphill—There will be plenty of op-portunities to show our moral courage. There is a good deal of difference between the kind of independence which people admire and the kind which rams our hand into the Treasury. independence which people admire and the kind which rams our hand into the Treasury and puts money into your pocket. [Auplause,] There will be opportunities to show moral courage which will not have the suspicion of being tinged with the personal desire to put into our pockets money to which we are not entitled.

Mr. Butterworth—Has my friend any doubt that he is entitled to his pay?

Mr. Hemphili—Not at all, because I have:it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butterworth—Then this is an exhibition of virtue that does dot cost my friend any sacrifice? [Laughter.]

Mr. Hemphili—I do not know any time a man can be more virtuous than when it does not cost him anythine. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butterworth—But, is it a fair division of labor for you to exhibit the virtue and for us to make the sacrifice? [Laughter.]

Mr. Kennedy of Ohio inquired whether it was not true that members on the Democratic side got a tip to draw their money.

Mr. Hemphili replied that he had never heard of such a thing, and his denial was corroborated by Mr. Adams, who stated that nothing of the kind had come to the knowledge of the committee.

Mr. Holman of Indiana contested the propo-

committee.

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Mr. Holman of Indiana contested the proposition that the Sergeant-at-Arms was a disbursing officer. While it was true that a rule of the floure required that officer to give bond, that rule expired by limitation on the expiration of the Congress which adopted it. It was not a public law. It was not a law of the Treasury Department or of its accounting officer. He contended that the fund remaining the Sarvanniant Arms about Tressury Department or of its accounting officer. He contended that the fund remaining
in the office of the Sergennt-at-Arms about
\$83,000) should be divided pro rata among the
members who were losers by the defalcation.

Mr. Blount of Georgia spoke in support of
the bill of the majority, and ridiculed the idea
of requiring relvate depositors to go to the
Court of Claims in order to recover their
monay. He also strongly opposed the pro rata
method of solving the difficulty. He admitted
that there was no express statute making the
Sorgeant-at-Arms a disbursing officer; but the
rules of the House and the custom growing up
under them had constructively made him so.
The very payment of the money to the Sergeant-at-Arms before it was due was on the
theory that he was a disbursing officer. Else
the Treasury had no right to pay it to him at all.
That he was a disbursing officer was shown by
requiring him to give bonds by giving him a
cashier, a teller and a bookkeeper, and by requiring members to certify to him their mileage accounts. He was not afraid to take the
position which he did. Any action on his part
suggested by fear, and from which there would
come wrong to his fellow members, would be
unworthy of him; and no such motive would
prevent him from declaring to the House and
country his conclusions as to the rights of his
associates.

Pending further debate the House at 5 o'clock associates. Pending further debate the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

IS GEN. CLARK TO BWEEP?

The Mayor, it is Understood. Offered Him Mr. Coleman's Place Yesterday.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Coleman said yesterday that he intends turning the affairs of his office over to his deputy at 12 o'clock

to-day and retiring permanently.
"Things have been going on just the same as usual," he said. "I walked about the city this morning and found it in a fairly clean condition. Of course the employees are not as earnest in their work as they would be if it was certain there would be no change."

Mr. Coleman appointed William Robbins, the senior district superintendent, his deputy, and unless the Mayor appoints a Commissioner before noon to-day, Mr. Robbins will be acting Commissioner. Both Mr. Robbins and General-Superintendent John B. Green were summoned before the Mayor yesterday, and, asked if things in the department would be properly cared for if left in their charge. They replied that they were familiar with the work and quite capable of conducting it until a Commissioner was appointed.

In the afternoon ties, Emmons Clark, lately Tolonel of the Seventh Regiment and now Secretary of the Health Board, called on the Mayor, it was believed, at the Mayor's request, shortly afterward the Mayor said that he had offered the place of Street Cleaning Commissioner to a genileman who was considering it, and whose answer was expected before night. The answer did not arrive, however.

Gen, Clark declined to say last bight whether or not he was roing to take the job. He offered to talk about any subject but street sweeping. senior district superintendent, his deputy.

M Aldermen Who Are Eavoys to Albany. At the Aldermen's meeting yesterday Alderman Walker offered a resolution giving the Mayor and Comptroller power to take any steps they may deem Comptroller power to take any steps they may deem necessary to get the Government to reimburse the city for the \$1,000,000 that was put up in 1801 at the Union Square mass meeting to aid the Union Defence Committee. The resolution recites that other States and municipalities have been reimbursed for similar outage. This city has sunly find returned to it \$104,812,010, while it has paid out upon the bonds originally issued \$2,700,000 the Union Committee of the C

The Shoonberger Will Admitted to Probate, Mrs. Alice E. Shoenberger, widow of the late John H. Shoenberger, the millionaire, whose will was filed fer probate on Monday, went to the Surrogate's office yesterday with Alex. T. Mason. Mr. Mason and Mrs. Shoenbarger were named as the executors in the will. They were accompanied by an Chief Justice Daly as council, and Measrs. G. Montague. Joseph S. Canand W. H. Faber, the witnesses to the will. The winesses testified to the facts necessary to establish the sufficiency of the will, and the executors completed the necessary preliminary steps. The documents were then sent to the Eurogates for his aignature, which formally admitted the will be probate.

DIAM HICLAS OF O. O. R.H.A.V.K.W. DIETOND, THE PAR

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

THE CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

to Provisions for Securing Uniform Assess ments and Valuations—The Sherman Anti-Trust Bill Reported to the Senate—All Trusts Declared Unlawful and Severe Femaliles Provided National Banks Sur-render More Deposits than the Treasury Called For Should Lightning Bugs Pay Duty as Live Animais?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The bill reported to the House to-day by the Ways and Means Committee, which provides for equalizing the administration of the customs laws, is accompanied by a report in which it is set forth:

"In one form or another legislation to meet these ends has been urged by successive Secretaries of the Treasury and by the business interests of the country for years, and numerous bills have been introduced with that general purpose in view. The fact that as a rule these nessures were connected with propositions directly affecting the tariff schoolules alone prevented action and caused their defeat. For this reason it has been deemed advisable to submit this administrative measure apart from any provisions affecting rates of duty which might be the subject of political differences. The evils sought to be corrected. to use the language of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent annual report, 'are subversive of commercial and official morality, destructive of legitimate trade, and appeal to the judgment of all fair-minded men for correction."

The report then makes a detailed statement of the provisions of the twenty-nine sections of the bill, giving in each case a reason for the change proposed in existing laws supported by quotations from letters of various Secretaries of the Treasury. Some of the more important of the many changes proposed are as

That invoices shall be made out in the currence actually paid therefor, and also in the currency of the place of exportation, and that it shall be authenticated by the Consular officer of the exportation district. That the declaration of the shipper shall apply to all

That therinvoice shall name the seller of the goods, o

purchased.
That the market value stated shall be the price a which the merchandise is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said market, and is the price which the manufacturer or owner making the deciaration would have received, and was willing to receive, for such merchandise sold in the ordinary course of trade and to

The bill provides for the substitution of declarations, which may be made before the Collector or a notary public or other officer authorized to administer oaths to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in place of the oath which must now be taken before the Comector at the Custom House in all cases. This requirement causes great inconvenience to merchants in the larger cities, especially in Now York, and has been a subject of complaint for many years. The change will afford relief in this regard, and will not prejudice the interusts of the Government.

The right to make additions upon entry is limited to merchandise obtained by actual

It has long been the practice of the foreign shipper of consigned goods to invoice the merchandise regardless of the foreign market
value, and to depend upon his agent in the
United States to make such addition only as
he might deem necessary in order to evade the
20 per cent, penalty. This has come to be one
of the great abuses of our customs system.
Section 12 provides for the appointment of
nine general appraisers in lieu of four general
appraisers appointed under the provisions of
section 2.50%. Revised Statutas. The purpose
is to do away with the unsatisfactory system
long opavailing under which importers participate in reappraisements, and in many cases
nullify the efforts of the Government officers
to collect the duties on foreign merchandise
contemplated by law.

The object of section 19 is to obviate the insuperable difficulties attending the administration of the seventh section of the tariff act
of March 3.183. as interpreted by the courts,
notably in the case of Oberteuffer agt, hobertson, wherein it was held, in effect, that the dutiable value of imported merchandise is not its
value in condition as generally bought and soil
in the foreign markets, but in a condition divested of coverings of every kind, and of all
costs or charges for wrapping, folding, ticketing, and other expenses necessary to place the
goods in a marketable state.

The purpose of section 28 is to furnish the
classifying officers with a plan and certain rule
for the classification of merchandise not
enumerated or definitely provided for in the
fact that such merchandise may assimilate to,
or be a substitute for, articles so enumerated
or provided for, should logically be classified
or provided for, should logically be classified
accordingly, rather than under section 2.516.
Revised Statutes. Says the committee of this shipper of consigned goods to involes the merchandise regardless of the foreign market

accordingly, rather than under section 2.516, Revised Statutes. Says the committee of this

In the progress of the arts and manufactures new processes and discoveries are constantly made, result-ing in articles not samed or provided for in the tariff. but which answer the uses of those named or provided for Then, again, the ingenity of man is invoked to make articles in new form and in new names in order to take them out of their proper classification and scour-heir admission at a lower rate of duty.

The Committee on Rules held a meeting this morning, but, as predicted, Mr. Carlisle did not attend. He excused himself on account of not attend. He excused himself on account of sickness. The subject of the adoption of speaker Reed's code of rules was therefore not brought up, and in fact, nothing at all was done. Mr. Carrise is still disinclined to attend any committee meeting called for the purpose of discussing the rules, but will allow the subject to come into the House without opposition and make his fight there.

The Sherman Anti-Trust bill, reported to day from the Finance Committee, declares all arrangements, trusts, or combinations made with a view, or which tend to prevent full and free competition in the importation, transportation or sale of articles imported into the United States, or in the production, manufacture, or sale of articles of domestic growth or production, to be unlawful and void as against public policy. Authority is given any person injured by the trust arrangement to sue in United States Courts and recover twice the amount of damages austained, with the costs of the suits. Any personsentering into any such trust as an officer agent, or stockholder, or in any capacity whatever, is declared guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years, or both. with a view, or which tend to prevent full and

After several weeks' consideration the Senate Committee on Pensions to-day unanimous-ly directed Chairman Davis to report a De-pendent Pension bill. The title of the bill reads

pendent Pension bill. The little of the bill reads as follows:

"A bill granting pensions to soldiers and satiors who are incapacitated for the performance of labor and providing for pensions to their widows, minor children, and dependent parents."

The President to-day transmitted to the Sente, with his favorable recommendation, a communication from the Secretary of State requesting Congress to make an appropriation for the erection of legation buildings on the ground in Bangkok generously presented to the United States for this purpose by the King of Siam in 1884. The present legation buildings are said to be totally unfit for the uses of the legation.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has decided to report favorably the bill to accept and ratify an agreement made by the Siescton and Washpeton band of Sloux Indians with the United States, and the bill to grant the right of way to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Italiway through the Lake Traverse Indian reservation in South Dakota.

Chairman Mason of the special House committee, charged with an inquiry into the alloged ballot-box forgery, has sent telegraphic supporns to a number of witnesses in Ohlo, including Gov. Campbell, Murat Halstead, ex-Gov. Foraker, and others, requesting them to attend the meetings of the committee, beginning next Thursday, and has received responses from most of them to the effect that they will be present.

Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania to-day introduced in the House a bill to reclassify and fix the salaries of railway poetal clerks. The bill proposes to divide the clerks into soven classes, with salaries running from \$800 to \$1,800. The Postmaster-General is author-ized to fix different salaries for clerks of the same class according to the work and respon-sibility, but shall not exceed the maximum in any case.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day were these: John M. Clark. to be Col-lector of Customs at Chicago: Tomilinson F. Johnson, Collector of Customs at Savannah; George H. Hopkins, Collector of Customs at Detroit.

The Secretary of State recently referred to the Secretary of the Treasury a communication from Mr. P. G. Martinez of Philadelphia inquiring whether any duty would be imposed on lightning bugs to be brought from Cubs with the expectation of doing business with

them. Assistant Secretary Tiehenor has informed Mr. Martines that the dutiable or non-dutiable character of any particular article is always determined in the first place by the Collector of Customs at the port where the same arrives after an inspection of the importation. He said further that while the question of the dutiable character of insects does not appear to have been considered by the department, the provision in the tariff sot prescribing a duty of 20 per cent, advalorem on live animals has at various times been held to be applicable to bees, birds, and live fish, respectively. It is said that the lightning bugs are intended as cramments for ladies' dresses. The Cuban bug is particularly large and luminous.

that the total values of the exports of mineral olls from the United States during the month of December, 1899, and during the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1899, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

partment this morning that the Trial Board on the new cruiser Baltimore, which sailed yesthe new cruiser Baltimore, which sailed yesterday from Philadelphis for Norfolk to be completed by the Government, had finished its report on the last trial, which took place about two months ago, and would hold a final meeting to-day for the purpose of signing the report and forwarding it to the Secretary. It is generally believed at the department that the report will show that the yessel on her last trial made an average performance of about 11,300 horse power, which will give the Cramps a premium of \$130,000 on her power development. From this figure will come about \$15,000 for penalties on non-completion and trial expenses, thus leaving the net premium about \$115,000. The general understanding is that the contractors have come out about even on the actual construction of the vessel, in which case their profits are represented by the sum the vessel carned by her surplus power.

A bill introduced by Senator Harris to-day authorizes the Postmaster-General to extend the free delivery system to all places having 1,000 population.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day discussed the bill providing for the transfer of the revenue marine service from the Tressury to the Navy Department. It was stated that the provisions of the bill had the approval of secretaries Windom and Tracy, and thesentiment in the committee scenned favorable to its passage. As there was some question, however, as to the di-position of the Navai Committee to provide for the transfer, it was deemed proper to ask the House to discharge the Commerce Committee from the consideration of the bill and refer it to the Navai Committee.

A statement sent to the Senate to-day by the Secretary of War shows the annual salary of army officers placed on the retired list between blarch 31, 1888, and Dec. 31 last, to be \$178,475.

The Bouse Committee on Invalid Pensions has authorized a favorable report on the Morrill telli extanding the provisions of the act removing the disability of those who, having participated in the rebellion, have since its termination enlisted in the army and become disabled, to all who subsequently to their participation in the robellion enlisted in the payor marine corps, and incurred disability therein.

duced in the House a bill for marking the lines of battle, position of troops, &c., of the Southof battle, position of troops, &c., of the Southern army at Gettysburg. This has been done in the case of the Northern army. The bill provides for laying out and constructing twenty-four miles of driveway along the lines of battle occupied by the Confederate army on the morning of July 1, 2, 3, 1883, and for erecting on those avenues 1,059 tablets, with historic legends, compiled without braise and without censure, to mark the positions of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battailons, and batteries, to be done by or under the supervision of Col. John B. Batcheldor, Government historian of the battle, assisted by officers of the several commands, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for which an appropriation of \$310,000 is asked. It is stated that every living corps commander and many prominent officers of the Army of the Potomac favor the enterment of this measure, and that the G. A. It, through their Commander-in-Chief who has been consulted, likewise favor the Potomac favor the

The act of Congress of Feb. 23, 1889, authorzed the Secretary of War to detail an officer of the army to make the necessary surveys for a national road from a point in Alexandria county, Va., at or near the Virginia end of the Aqueduct bridge, through the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax, Va., to Mount Vernon, and to submit the estimated cost of the same. Hout, Col. Peter C. Haines was assigned to the work, and in a report submitted to the flouse of Ropresentatives to-day be given a description of three routes surveyed together with eight others made up of parts of these three principal routes, with their connections. The estimated cost of the three principal routes is between \$1.519.539 and \$139.000, according to the material used for grading, the width of the road, &c.

For two hours this afternoon the Senate Committee on Territories listened to state-ments of representatives of the Mormon ments of representatives of the alormon Church declarative of the teachings of the Church in support of their argument that the Constitution adopted by the people of Idaho for their new State should not be accepted by Congress. Bishen William Budge, President of the Mormon Church in Idano, donied the statements made respecting himself by Delegate Dubois to the committee yesterday. He had not he said, been indicted for polygamy; he had been tried and acquitted of a charge of he had been tried and acquitted of a charge of unlawful conshitation. As to the charge that the Church taught its members that its rule was the supreme law of conduct, superior to the law of the land, he said he had always been taught to obey the law of the land, and that in forty-two years' experience with the Mormons he never knew of any tonching to the contrary. Mormons, he said, were taught to believe in the divine inspiration of the Constitution of the United States, and thus believing, he said. Mormons had a higher reverence for it than other citizens. The Church, he said did not teach polygamy as an obligation; it came to them as a revelution, and until the same power that revealed it abrogated it it would stand. But the practice of polygamy is decreasing.

It is usual to count all internal revenue stamps in the vault of the Treasury about the ist of January in every year, and also when there is a change in the office of Commissioner. When Commissioner Mason came into office the stamps in the vaults were counted and the books verified and found correct. This was on the 26th of March last. On Dec. 26 the usual annual count was made. There were on hand, March 26, 1889, 110, 483,520 stamps of all kinds, of the value of 356,887,688. There were received into the vault from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing since then 562,526,418 stamps of the value of \$110,013,017, and delivered to collectors upon requisition since March 26, 1889, 594,42,258 stamps of the value of \$130,050, leaving on hand Duc. 26, 1889, 78,830,680 stamps of the value of \$28,050,129. ist of January in every year, and also when

The National Executive Committee appointed at the St. Louis Silver Convention last fall met in the private parlors of Willard's Hotel at noon to-day. The Hon. A. J. Warner of Ohio is Chairman of the committee and Mr. Lee Crandail of this city. Secretary. There were present F. M. Pix-ley. California: A. J. Warner. Ohio: Lee Crandail, District of Columbia: Thomas Fitch. Nevada; Gen. George B. Williams. proxy for Thos. I. Nelson. Indiana; the Hon. B. J. Barbour, groxy for John I. Cockran, Virginia. A subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Fitch. Pixley, and Barbour, was appointed to draw up a plan of work for the Executive Committee to pursue during their meeting here. The meeting will last a number of cays and a permanent bureau will be established in this city to look after the interests of free colaage. The committee of five appointed at St. Louis to draw up and publish an address to Congress and to the people will be in attendance at this meeting, and will probably issue their addresses immediately after conferring with the members of the Executive Committee. met in the private parlors of Willard's

A communication was received at the Treasury Department to-day from the Occidental For and Trading Company of San Francisco in regard to the Alaska sent fisheries. They charge that the present lease has resulted in the improper establishment or a monopoly to the excussion of all legitimate companies, and that the annual catch of 180,000 sent is soon in legiand, to the great prejudice of American dealers and manufacturers. They protest against a releiting of the privilege under the present law for several reasons, the principal of which is that the law has falled of its purpose, and because of the consequent loss to the Government. They say that the best interests of the Government would be subserved by the enactment of a law providing for the appointment by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury of agents whose duty it should be to substitute in the taking and salting of the scalesins by native labor, classing them on board a revenue cutter transporting them to San Francisco or to Portland, and after due advertisement selling them for each to the highest bidder. In this way, they say, the Government would results control of the islands and of the fur seal fisheries, the citizens of this country would enjoy equality the privilege of purchasing and manufacturing the seal and land furs, and their preparation be saved to American labor.

Secretary Windom's call for ten per cent of Fur and Trading Company of San Francisco in

Secretary Windom's call for ten per cent of the amount of public moneys held by national banks will expire to-morrow. So far only 80 banks out of the 130 called upon have responded. The amount surrendered, however, is far in excess of the amount called for, as some of the banks gave up the entire amount held by

them, and a number of others surrendered all above the amount necessary for the transaction of the current public business. The total amount of bonds purchased to date in liquidation of these deposits is \$6,711,500. The future course of the department in this matter will be determined in a few days.

determined in a few days.

The New York delegation have practically won the contest in the House on the matter of the World's Fair Committee, and it is probable that within a day or two a special committee to consider World's Fair bills will be appointed. The Chicago men are still fighting hard to have the whole subject left to the jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Chairman of which is an Illinois man, but they will probably be disappointed. The expected report from the Committee on Rules on the subject of the special World's Fair Committee was not made to-day, and may not be until the latter part of the week. It is practically settled, however, that the committee will report in favor of the proposition for the appointment of a special countitae to consist of 13 members so decided as to their preferences as not to give any city any advantage over the others. The Illinois delegation and the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will make a fight to have the bill left with that Committee. It is a little strange that the proposition for a special committee was originally sande by the friends of Chicago. Thinking, however, that they have more chance of success with the bill where it is now they are fighting their own proposition. Mr. Hitt, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, was one of the delegation representing Chicago who waited on the other delegations to get their approval of the plan for a special committee. At that time, however, we had not been made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MORE TARIFF SUGGESTIONS.

Budget of Interesting Information Lat-Before the Committee Yesterday,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- When the Ways and Means Committee met this morning, although it was supposed that every industry in-terested in the tariff had been heard, half a dozen gentlemen were in waiting to present a few additional facts, and the Committee resolved to devote one more session to them.

A P. Ketcham of New York was the first vitness. He said he was an importer and manufacturer of leather, and asked that the present duties upon such goods be retained. Nearly all of the large dealers took this position, even where their manufacturing interest largely exceeded their importing interest. The latter business was in a prosperous condition, and the duties; were astificatory from a protective view. Speaking of French calfskins, the winess said that iwenty-three years ago they were largely imported into this country under a duty of 35 per cent. Although the duty had been reduced since 1883 to 29 per cent. so great had been the progress in our domestic manufacture that there were now few skins imported. The Europeans had cheaper labor, but we had cheaper bark, and had so improved the quality that American goods were the standard. Chairman McKinley asked if, in this case, the skins could not be placed on the irce list. The witness appealed to another importer, Mr. Binger of New York, to answer, and that gentleman replied that it would not be expedient to make such a change, as the lines of trade were established. The business was in a largely exceeded their importing interest. The

dient to make such a change, as the lines of trade were established, the business was in a paying condition, and there was yet a proju-dice in some quarters in favor of the French

paying condition, and there was yet a prejudice in some quarters in favor of the French skins.

Continuing, Mr. Kotcham, speaking of upper leather, said that every bit used here was of American manufacture, and if the entire duty was taken off there would be still as much made here, and the manufacturers would not have to lower the price.

Thomas McDougal of New York, a manufacturer of sulphuric acid, asserted that the present law discriminated in favor of copper pyrites as against iron pyrites, the difference amounting to forty-seven cents a ton in favor of the ores which contain most copper. Cheaper acid could be made from pyrites than from brimstone. The Iron contained in the iron pyrites was a waste product in acid making, as the sulphur could not be economically removed. The by-products of the contemporation was a waste was that, in view of the fact that the sulphur contouts of the fron pyrites were now on the free list, and the fron pyrites were now on the free list, and the fron pyrites were now on the free list, and the fron pyrites were now on the free list, and the fron pyrites should be placed on the free list.

Mr. McKenná—There are some mines fa Virginia and Massachusetts. What would be the effect upon them?

The witness thought they would not be atfected. Thoir product was small, and they would sell all the ore they could mine under any circumstances.

Representative, William E. Simonds of Con-

would sell all the ore they could infine under any circumstances.

Representative William F. Simonds of Con-necticur appetred in behalf of some of his con-stituonis engaged in making tinsel goods, and stated that the duties on tinsel wire and the tinsel goods were now the same. The wire was not made and could not be made in this country; and he asked to have a difference of 25 per cent, made in the duty on the wire and the product.

James Campbell of Pittsburgh, representing

the product.
James Campbell of Pittsburgh, representing the window-glass manufacturers, asked for a restoration of the tariff of 1883.

Salexander Hammett of Pittsburgh, seconded the request, and also asked that the duty be charged upon the weight of plass, and not upon the box. The additional duty asked for amounted to a of a cent a pound, or 10 per cent ad valorem.

cent ad valorem.

James M. Gere of Syracuse, N. Y., appeared by gaugest of some North Carolinlans in behalf of the producers of store mica. He spoke of the extent of the industry is North Carolina in the past, and quoted figures to show how it had decrassed in importance in the last few years, owing to the competition of India, He a duty of \$1,000 per ton, and he sought to find out what witness paid for it, but could not get

a duty of \$1,000 per ton, and he sought to find out what witness paid for it, but could not get a specific answer, the witness saying that the quality of the mica varied so much that there was no average price.

Britton Richardson, a silk manufacturer of New Jersey, wanted the committee to take action that would result in a duty of 50 per cent, instead of 25 per cent, being imposed upon silk hat trimmings. Be complained of the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring silk ribions used exclusively for hat trimmings to be dutable at 20 per cent. He was satisfied that it was the intention to make the duty 50 per cent, on all kinds of silk in the tariffact of 1883, and now wanted the wordine made so explicit that there could be no question as to the duty. The condition of the silk industry in this country was porious in the extreme.

State Senator John W, Griggs of New Jersey explained that the trouble came from the omission of the word "ribbons" in the silk schedule, and the word "vegotable" in the hat trimming schedule. As to the effect of the court's decision he said:

The annual product of the silk manufacturers of this country is \$60,000. About one-third of this product is silk ribbons. Many large concerns are devoted exclusively to solve from the omission he said:

The annual product of the silk manufacturers of this country is \$60,000. About one-third of this product is silk ribbons. Many large concerns are devoted exclusively for the spring trade. They have been manufactured at high rates for raw silk, and the present rate of wages. The percentage of profit is tore small to stand the difference in duty. Under this decision of the court of market in prices that will small great flow. The silk trade regards this decision as the most serious assentiation of the law redeficient with decision as the most serious assentiated by it. The she had present as exampled by it. The she had present so the tense with decision of the court of Paterson. M. J., supported the statements of the

struction of the law is remedied. They are now threatened with denater and ruin.

William Strange, a slik manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., supported the statements of the previous witnesses.

Chairman McKinley said that he would call the attention of the committee to the matter, and if its consent was secured would take up this proposition immediately as a separate question from the Tariff bill and endeayor to have a bill reported to the House at once.

S. M. Adams of New York committee that under a decision of a former Attorney-General stained glass had been admitted free of duty as works of art, instead of having to pay 45 per centiduty. These windows were no more works of art than handsome carpets, and should be dutiable.

cent.duty. These windows were no more works of art than handsome carpets, and should be dutable.

Hearr T. Walls of New York, representing the Foreign Fruit Exchange, wanted a number of changes in the duties on fruits and nurs; some in the nature of reductions, some increases and some changes from ad valorem to specific duties. The business was a risky one, the fruits necessarily being perishable. Under the present rulings no damage allowances could be obtained after duty was paid although it frequently happened that 50 percent, or more of the importation was worthiess. This should be corrected. Witness also asked the committee not to require duties to be mid upon the changes for boxing, &c. as he understood was the intention.

To Mr. Flower, the witness stated that the imported oranges came in at a different season of the year, and did not compete with Florida oranges. There was also no competition in nuts, raisins, and oranges.

W. T. Wakeman of Kansas City, representing the Cattle Growers' Association, asked a duty of 1% cents a pound on upmanufactured hides, whether pickled or unpickled. He thought this might slightly increase the price, but the object was to secure our home market. There were many sections of the West when it is expected that the heuring of fires. There were many sections of the West when it is expected that the heurings will be brought to a close.

Hunting Bogs in the Central Park Pound.

Two dismal dogs have been leading a life of ease in the Central Park pound for four months waiting for some one to redeem them. One is a pointer, ap-parently valuable once, the othern setter and worthless. This is the longest forced detention of dogs on record at the Park.

The exhibition at the American Art Galleries of Millet's famous \$150,000 painting, "The Angelus," comes to an end to night. The one hundred other great palatings exhibited together with "The Angelus" will also be permanently withdrawn. "The Angelus" goes from here to Chicago.

La Grippe

Hood's

Sarsaparilla Makes the

Weak Strong

JACK SHEPPARD DIDN'T REFORM.

He and His Pals Hove Been Robbing Jack Sheppard was arrested again on Mon day night with Marcus Raymond, George Austin, and a woman named Ellen Kane. The men are notorious wason thieves, and the Inspector thought of them at once when he received complaints from several down-town merchants that cases of goods had been spirited away from in front of their stores. Detectives Slosson and O'Connor learned that liaymend was living at 130 Allen street. On Monday night they saw the three men carry a Monday night they saw the three men carry a half dozon big bundles into the house. They followed and arrested them and a woman named Kane. The bundles consisted of 100 shawls, valued at \$400, that had been stolen from Frederick Victor & Acholis, 68-72 Leonard street. The detectives found also some other stolen property and a big kit of burgliars tools.

John Mahoney, alias John Matthews, got the name Jack Sheppard from his many daring

John Maboney, alias John Matthews, got the name Jack Sheppard from his many daring robberies and bold evenpes. In 1870 he was a prisoner at Police Headquarters. One morning the doorman brought him his breakfast. He hit the doorman with a mallet, took away his keys, and escaped. Last fall he represented to Inspector Byrnes that he desired to reform. The Inspector found him employment as clerk in a Bowery lodging house. In about a month he was grain in the hands of the police for being concerned in the robbery of a pocketbook manufactory in South Fifth avenue, but proof was lacking, and he was let go.

Fashionable Wedding at Newport, NEWPORT, R. I. Jan 14 A fashionable wedding took place here this noon, the bride being Miss Whipple, eldest daughter of John Whipple, and granddaughter of the late Gov. Swann of Maryland. The bridegroom was Pemberton Hare Powell, son of ex-Mayor Powell, whose father was the owner of Powell-ton, near Philadelphia. The bride and groom were the recipients of many costly presents, the donors including Cornelius, W.K., and F. W. Vanderblit. The Vanderblits came from New York to attend the wedding. Morses, Enrringes, &r.

Van Tassell & Kearney Have unsurpassed facilities in their new mammoth building for the careful storage of fine carriages and sleighs.

AT THE FULLIA ING HATER;
For Broughams, Couper Tearts, Coupe-Bockawars, and other four-passenger vehicles, \$2,50 per month.
For Berlin Rockawars, Landaux, Conches, Barouches, and six-passenger vehicles, 50 per month.
For Pinestons, Road Wagons, Carts, and two-passenger vehicles, 35 per month.
For hielphs seating six persons, 54 per month.
For hielphs seating three or four persons, 53 per month. month.

For Nieight seating two persons, 21, Ni per menth.

I INTENDED FOR SALE A PHICE CAN HE NAMED WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE, EXCEPT COMMISSION WHEN SILLS.

THE LARDIST STOCK OF GOOD SECOND-HAND THE LARDIST STOCK OF GOOD SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES of the mest varied kind in the city on private sale; also a large stock of NAW and SECOND-LAND HANDLES OF ALL URADES and weights; sale dies, bridles &c.

Van Tassell & Rearney, Morse and Carrings Repository and Auction Rooms

and Auction Rooms.
130 and 132 East 13th %.
Through to 125, 127, 130 East 12th %.
Regular Auction Sules of Horses and Can-chages every Tuesday and Friday Through-out the year.

BRADLEY BANNER BUGGIES THE EASIEST RIDING BUGGY EVER MADE. THE HANDIEST BUGGY FOR RUN-ABOUT PURPOSES, THE BEST BUGGY FOR THE MONEY IN THE MAR THE BRET BUGGY FOR THE BUGGY FOR THESE MUDDY ROADS. HANDY WAGONS, PHARTONS BURKEYS TWO WHEELERS ROAD CARRY, AC. IT IS WELL TO KERP IN MIND THE NAME OF THE MAKERS OF THE BEST VEHICLES IS THE WORLD, BRADLEY & COMPANY, OF MURRAY ST.

A MERICAN FRATHER DUSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY offers fourteen horses and mares from 540 to 500); weights 1,000 to 1,500; week's trial 216 West Sits:

A. THREE GOOD BERVICEARLE HORGES, Canada, dian pony, 605, 5201, subhable farming, any beriness, stable, 115 South 3d St., near Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D.

POR SALE-The handsomest lady's saddle horse in New York For particulars address GEORGE NOAKES 10 direction at city. POUR HORSES; suitable for truckmen, expressmen, grocerymen farming, any business; trial given.

POR SALE-Horse, harness and top wagon, at 199 Conover st., South Brooklyn BUSINESH WAGONS, 100 NEW, 10 SEC.
OND-HAND DELIVERY WAGONS, ALL, STYLES,
FULLY WARRANTED, BUY OF MANUPACTURER,
SAVE MONEY, WAGONS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE,
HUDSON WAGON TOWN, 542 HUDSON ST. LADY must sacrifice two business horses, \$40, \$60; harness, top wagon, 147 Green at., Greenpoint. MUST SELL horse, truck, and harness: cheap; no offer refused. Grocery store, 15 King st.

NUMBER of good second hand coaches, landaus, and low priced horses. Stable, 150 East 32d st. 50 PIRST-CLASS work and business horses for sale; worth the money; trial allowed, prices \$50 to \$800, CARROLL & PORTER, 517 East 74th st.

Miding Arademies.

EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS: fillustrated catalogues free.

Elys Cream Balm COLD HEAD

COLD IN HEAD CATARRIA COLD IN HEAD HAYEVER DE

Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, enuff or pouder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

50C ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street NEW YORK.

The Dry Dock Battrond Bickers Triumphed Prematurely.

It appears that there was a little mistake ar nominations for directors of the East Broadway. Dry Dock and Battery Railroad that they and elected their ticket. The indications in their favor were so strong last Saturday that to the following creditors, but the amounts are elected as soon as nominated, but as a matter of fact the election of directors and officers of the road did not take place until yesterday, and a very lively election it was. The opposition came confident of victory. They had promises of votes enough to make them sure of election. and they bung their ticket printed in large letters on a spread engle poster outside the entrance to the main offices. They came in with smiling faces and looked benignly and pityingly upon President White. But after noon, when the polls were opened, and the near who had promised to deliver proxies to the conosition began to arrive and were seen communing with the regulars, confi-dence began to obb. The regulars developed a strength as the voting proceeded which was en-tirely unexpected, and before the hours al-loted to the voting had half excited the success

of the regular ticket was assured. The ing Board of Directors was elected: William White Henry A. Morgan, John M. Scribner, Richard Kelly, Paier J. Thorne, Charles A. Hotchkiss, John E. Hoffmire, N. Lansung Zabriskie, John Lewry, John Byrne, Joseph Jacobs, William Richardson, S. Bidney & mith.

Sidney 2 mits.

The nowly elected Directors elected the old officers: President, William White; Vice-President, Richard Kelly; Superintendent, William White, Jr. One of the leaders of the opposition explained their defent by saying that many of the stockholders who had promised to stand by them had been bought over to the regulars. The inter also had the advantage in knowing the addresses of the non-rosident stockholders, and in thus being able to secure provies of which the opposition had no knowledge.

edge. We won, however," said this man, ' to the extent of making President White promise to declare a dividend for next February."

Aldermen's Committees. Bridges and Tunnels-Dowd, Murphy, Terrell, Schlamp, and Monigomery.

County Affairs—Onkiey, Curry, Dowd, Benjamin, and

Docks-Walker, Rinckhoff, Curry, Terrell, and Tair. Ferries and Franchissa-Barry, Noonan, Moebus, Mc-Larney, and Gregory. Finance-Storms, Walker, Lynch, Brown, and Greg-

Fire and Building Department-Schlamp, Flynn. Daiy, McLarney and Monigomery. Lamps and Gas - Moebus, Gudy, Curry, McLarney, and Lamps and Gas - Noebus, Fourly, Curry, McLarney, and Morris.

Lamb and Places, and Park Departments - Lynch, Lamb Morris.

Lamb Meshus, Dark, and Dody, Control of the Morris of the Mor Falaries and Offices-Daly, Dowd, Murphy, Oakley, and Morres, Mircels-Plynn, Roche, Rinckoff, Terrell, and Tait. Street-Plynn, Borles, Unkley Puffy, McLarney, and Brown.

Street Patements-McLarney, Benlamin, Lynch, Mirphy, Schlamp, Daly, and Roche, Finance-Storm, Walker, Brown, Gregory, and Lynch.

Here's Six Legs, but Where's Hawt Robert Taggart wants to sell a bull. Mr. Taggert keers a storage warehouse at her Hudson street with a stable in the rear, and the built some of the queezcas of many queer possessions that have from time to time been left with him for safe keeping. The peculiarity of this bull is that though he is normal from

peculiarity of this built is that though he is normal from his bead to his waist he pescesses two talks and four him tegs. Two of the hind legs are not perfectly developed.

It is hearly three mouths since the antimal was left on a former who said his name was liawour from Montana. They had said his name was liawour from Montana. They had said the and the built were their fortunes together, the new of the works to make and "gone troke" Mr. liawor Yaw wanters to make and "gone troke" Mr. liawor Yaw wanters to make and "gone troke" Mr. liawor Yaw wanters the way worth \$50.00. Mr. liawor Yaw wanters who would accommodate him. He said the monstroaty was worth \$50.00. Mr. liaw or Yaw called several times to see how the built got on hus be has not been seen for wo months new. He was a man of 45 tary bearded, and of the most rustic appearance, though he fast carried the city trust of wanting lies bott fers minde his trounces, which, however, were to short for him from and with all its extra weight is able to clear a five-bar gate at a bound.

The County Democrats will hold their prima

ries to-day. William Conran will be elected leader of the Second district in place of Thomas P. Walsh. the Second district in place of Thomas P. Walch. Henry R. Seekman is trying to organize the County men in the Third district who did not follow Justice Badiel O'Reilly into the Tammany camp. Bantel C. Bowling will probably lead the Fourth district, with tenator John P. Abearn and Thomas birt's as assistants. In the Sinth there will probably be no organization. Police Justice Ford will be re-lected leader in the kieventh. D. Lowicz Sunth will be elected in the Nineteenth. Thomas O'Callasthan and ex-Charity Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, who has not been an active Tammany man for a year, are expected to help run the machine. Co. E. T. Wood, the present leader of the Twenty-fourth ward, is threstened with disaster. His Chief Creditor Said to be His Mother,

Allee, in New Haven. Robert K. Davies, doing business as Robert in the assertion of the opponents to the regu- | K. Davies & Co., importers and manufacturers of men's furnishing goods at 806 and 808 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Wm. A. Wisdom, his credit man. Preferences are given they may have thought their candidates not mentioned: Central National Bank, for discounted notes; Scott Brothers, J. K. Pine of Troy, O. B. Potter, for rent; Bliss & Schley, for legal services, and to his mother, Mrs. Alice S. H. Davies of New Haven, for borrowed money. She is said to be the largest creditor. The amount due the central National Cank is said to be \$22,0.0.4 The basiness was started about forty years ago by the father of the present proprietor. The scaler John M. Davies died proprietor. The scaler John M. Davies die in 1871, leaving an estate worth over \$1,300,000 His two sons, John M. and Rober, K., continued the business together until John M. s. death. In November, 1837, the whole of John M brought sont for an accounting of the partner ship assets, and received \$12,000 in settlement of her claims. About two years are Bradstreet took away the lirm's cardial rating and reduced the credit rating, as a large part of the capital was formished by the father's estate. Mr. Davies's inventors of Jan. 19, 1883, chowed assets \$15,000 and Habbittes \$25,000, exclusive of the amount one has mother. George Bliss, cunned for Mr. Davies, said yesterday that the assignment was caused or marily by this impairment of Mr. Davies's credit consequent on the litigation over his brother's estate, and on account of diminishing business. brother's estate, and on account of the ling business.

Michael Ginna, furniture manufacturer at 9 East Broadway; Adoigh Hybror, confectioner at 141 Nassau street (Potter buliding), and Edward H, Pollock, barness menufacturer at 9 Murray street have made assignments.

PATILURE IN THE HAT TUADE. Blame Thrown On Partner Joseph M. Mc.

Mation of Brooklyn, The hat manufacturing firm of Hampson, Ellor, McMahon, Edgerly & Co. of Watsessing. N. J., confersed judgment on Monday in \$15.000 to the North Ward Bank of Newark. The members of the firm are James E. Hannson William Ellor, and Alfred Edgerly of bloomfield; Joseph M. Mahon of Brooklyn, and Henry Vanderhoof of States Island, Hampson and Ellor started the business over twenty years ago, doing a commission business for a 18 Solley. The Bloomleid members of the firm standhigh in the trade and are reputable business men. They say the injure is due to the misrepresentations made by Partner McMahon, who had charge at the Looks and fluances. He want to harone hast menta and an investigation of the accounts showed that they were in a deplorable condition and that the firm could not meet its initiation.

It was then resolved to make an assignment for the benefit of the creditors, but this plan was trustrated by the discovery that Partner Vanderhoof had already made an assignment of a large portion of the book accounts to Seitle Brothers of this city without the kin wiedge of his partners. On learning of his the Bhomfield members of the firm conlessed judgment to the bank. The employees were naid in full on Saturday, but more than 159 men and women are thrown out of employment by the failure. and Ellor started the business over twenty

AUBURN, Jan. 14. Nelson Beardsley, a brother of Roswell Beardsley of Lansing, N. Y. the latter the oldest Postmaster in point of continuous service, was to-day cleeted direc-tor of the Cayuna County National Bank for the difficial consecutive time, making him the senior director in the State, if not in the United states.

Pistatalli. President Blackford of the State Fish Commission has just received two barrels of sofishell turiles from Mr. Hudson of Savannah. These turiles incasure about 10 by 15 inches and wrigh about 10 pounds. They have very dark brown wife shells and busk beiles. They inhabit the hayons adjacent to the their sound, and are considered great desirable. The teginnisations also received a shed weights over four points. It was eaught many resident, and is a rarity as shad are senton caught in the fluctuation of the state of the stat

Purity - Strength - Perfection

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR Baking Fowder.

Absolutely the Best